

The Wabash Express.

R. N. HUDSON, Editor.
I. M. BROWN, Local Editor.

TERRE-HAUTE:
Wednesday, August 20, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN C. FREMONT,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
W. L. DAYTON,
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN P. USHER,
OF NEW GUESTS.

Peoples' Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
G. P. MORTON, OF WAYNE.
Lieutenant Governor,
J. BAKER, OF VANDEBURG.
Secretary of State,
JOHN W. DAWSON, OF ALLEN.
Auditor of State,
E. W. H. ELLIS, OF MARION.
Treasurer of State,
W. R. NOPSINGER, OF PARKE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
JOHN A. STIKIN, OF TIPPECANOE.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOHN A. BEAL, OF MIAMI.
Attorney General,
J. M. CHAVEZ, OF RIPLEY.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES BARNES.

John G. Davis and the Extra Wabash Express.

We yesterday enclosed in our Daily issue, and today we place in our Weekly, an "Extra Wabash Express," in which the certain that has long concealed the Hon. John G. Davis, and the man as he is, stands in all his hideous deformity before us. How our humbling such an exposition must be to the Honorable Ex-Representative, still his friends must console themselves, that he, upon whom they have heretofore lavished their favors, has not only proved unworthy of their friendship, but unworthy, wholly and entirely, of their slightest respect. That he, while presuming to represent this Congressional District in the councils of the nation, was so wrapped up in his selfish conceits, that, losing all sight of his country and his country's interests, only desired to do that which would advance himself, and gratify his ambition. That he, sitting in the Congress of the United States, when great national questions were before that body, could not for one moment look with the eye of a patriot to his country's good, but with a selfishness, unparalleled in the history of this country, wrote home the following letter:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 18, '54.
"The only thing that gives me trouble is the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is the first time in my life that I have felt uneasy, or inclined to hesitate about my duty. If I go for it, it may defeat me—if I do not, it may do the same. Whatever course I may finally take, I must of course be prepared to defend it."

There was then before the National Congress, a question that has shaken the pillars of this confederation to their very bases—a question that fell like an alarm bell in the night upon the ears of all lovers of their country—a question which said that human bondage was national and not sectional—a question that repudiated the compromises of our fathers, and may cause a dissolution of these States; and yet, when such a question was to be settled, and when the Seventh Congressional District in Indiana was called upon to cast her vote, the cringing buffoon who dared to represent an intelligent constituency, sat in his seat, and only asked himself the unworthy questions, IF I GO FOR IT, IT MAY DEFEAT ME—IF AGAINST IT, IT MAY DO THE SAME. Is there an honorable man in this District, who would again assist in giving position and place to such an arrant demagogue?

But equal to this in superciliousness, and if possible, his peer in demagogism, is another effusion of the Honorable John G. Davis, addressed to one of his constituents in this city, and is precisely as follows:

"ROCKVILLE, June 11, 1853.
"It seems to me that a well written article for your paper, in regard to my course generally—my attention to public and private business—my standing with the Administration, as evidenced by the appointments already made; my unobtrusiveness, but firm and straightforward course, with such other remarks as might be thought proper, would just now have an excellent effect."

"Would it be asking too much for you to prepare such an article for your next paper, if you have time?"

"Unobtrusiveness, but firm and straightforward course." What an awful misapprehension the Honorable gentleman must have of the proper use of words! By all means he should have left off of obtrusiveness, for there never was a man—there never was a being who wore the human form, that so belied all true honor and genuine manhood, and seemed so determined to intrude, and thrust himself upon the consideration of honorable men, as did John G. Davis. With nothing to recommend him but his selfishness—nothing peculiar about him but his conceit, and with his perjury now exposed, he presumes to ask the voters of this District, to permit him to represent all their great interests in the national councils. The fabric of the load making an effort to swell into the dimensions of the ox, and is belittled by this distinguished gentleman, and he should remember the terrible calamity which befel that celebrated sweller.

We now ask the voters of this district to read with care, the extra enclosed in to-day's issue. Read it, and if any one says it is no true, worthy particular, send them to this office, and we pledge, ourselves to produce the originals for every entrance, in the handwriting of the Hon. John G. Davis. Read it, and let men of noble impulses, of high sense of honor, of dignified intellectual thoughts, say whether he who would be guilty of such acts, as are there exposed, is worthy of their respect. The low grovelling partisan—the man who fears to leave his party and has not the moral courage to follow the impulses of his better nature—the political mountebank and the partisan trickster will, we have no doubt, still cling to the honorable gentleman's dying fortunes; but the true democrat, the honest Republican and the genuine American will scout him from their presence, as honest integrity scorns the approach of falsehood and corruption.

If the members of Congress under the new compensation act, receive more by twenty-two hundred dollars than under the old rates.

John G. Davis's Falsified Statement—Who would have thought it!

In the Terre Haute Journal of Friday, July 14, 1854, and as a leading editorial article in that paper, appears one headed "HON. JOHN G. DAVIS."

When we first saw that article, we thought it strangely singular, that any one could be so foolish as to write in such eulogistic terms of our then distinguished Representative. We knew that John G. Davis was a very common man, and that his friends so regarded him, and we were, therefore, a little surprised when we read what an exalted opinion our friend Wm. E. McLean had of him.

Those having files of the Journal of the above date, will please turn to this article, and those who have not, will recollect that the following are exact parts of it, beginning in large letters:

"HON. JOHN G. DAVIS"—and continuing as follows:—"We have not been an inattentive observer of his Congressional career, neither have we been without the means of becoming familiar with it, and we are free to say that it meets with our entire approval, and we have good reasons to believe that his constituents are of the same opinion." "His good habits, plain unpretending manners, strong practical sense, and high business qualifications, have given him a position calculated to reflect credit upon himself and his constituents." "We will cheerfully support the nominee of the Bowling Green Convention with what ability we may possess, at the same time looking to the success of the party, and to the interest of the people of the District, we say candidly that we prefer Mr. Davis as our candidate in the approaching Congressional contest."

These are some extracts from this article, and when we regarded it only as the offering of Wm. E. McLean's brain, its eloquent praise could be attributed to the editor's zeal for his friend, and while we might even then laugh at its absurdity, we could find an excuse, on the ground of personal friendship.

But what are the facts of this case, and who is the author of this article, so flatteringly headed "HON. JOHN G. DAVIS"? We have the original manuscript before us, and every paragraph—every sentence—every period—every word, and every letter is in the handwriting of the Hon. John G. Davis. Just imagine the Honorable Representative of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Indiana, in his seat at Washington, surrounded by men of honor and manly pride, presuming to represent the interest, the character and the exalted feeling of men who would scorn to do a mean act—imagine we say, this man writing home to the paper in his district, eulogistic and egotistical articles of himself.

We must not, however, treat this matter seriously. The buffoon who would be guilty of such a thing, is unworthy of a serious thought. Contempt steps in her downward flight, and fails to reach him—infamy approaches, and only touches him with the point of a ten foot pole, and disgust and abhorrence point their withering fingers at him, as he rapidly descends beyond the view of all honorable men.

But let us hold the Honorable Gentleman up for a few moments, and look at him. How glorious he must have felt—a what a peculiar sensation must have sprung up in his brain, and tickled down to his finger's ends, when he wrote—"We are free to say that his Congressional career meets with our entire approval, and we have good reasons to believe that his constituents are of the same opinion."

What a happy thought that was, and as no person else would say so, or write so, of course it was the duty of the Hon. Representative to think so and write so himself.

This however, was not the acme of the felicitous feeling he experienced in writing this article. His whole soul must have swelled and beat about in his bosom, like a small insect confined in a cage of lashed workman. His eye must have flashed in wonderful delight, and his entire physical frame trembled with intense emotion, when John G. Davis wrote as follows, about one John G. Davis:—"His good habits, plain, unpretending manners, strong practical sense, and high business qualifications, have given him a high position at Washington, calculated to reflect credit on himself and his constituents." Oh! dear, the ecstasy of that moment must still linger in the memory of the redoubtable autobiographer, as the pleasant memories of childhood linger in the recollection of age. His "GOOD HABITS!"

Ah! that was right, John—speak well of thyself, it is almost a scriptural injunction. His "STRONG PRACTICAL SENSE"—who would doubt it, coming from such high authority. His HIGH BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS—just such men as we ought to always have in Congress; and then his "HIGH POSITION AT WASHINGTON!"—and who had a better right to know all about his exalted position, than the egotistical Representative himself. But this was not all; there was another qualification Mr. Davis possessed, and it was his right, and his duty to speak of it also. His "PLAIN, UNPRETENDING MANNERS!" Angels and ministers of grace defend us!—an unpretending manner! "Take that back, John, we can forgive you all the rest, but for our individual comfort, do, in the next editorial you write for the Journal, leave the word 'unpretending' out."

It is strange how he ever got his consent to support the nominee of the Bowling Green Convention; but it strikes us as being a great sacrifice of individual preference, for our Honorable Representative in Congress in 1854, to prefer Mr. DAVIS as our candidate in the approaching Congressional contest. This Mr. Davis must have been a very great man, in the estimation of the Hon. John G. Davis. He must have had extraordinary "strong practical sense and high business qualifications," to induce the Honorable member to be willing to stand aside and give him the race in this Congressional district. But there is no telling how far patriotism and disinterested friendship will sometimes lead a man.

We have dreamed of celestial beings, basking in the rich fruition of infinite love—we have imagined a world of perfect happiness and bliss, where the summers are not too hot nor the winters too cold—we have seen light beam from the bell's eye, when she first saw a "love of a banana," and we have watched the ecstatic bliss of the young child, when it first wore its pair of red shoes; but we cannot, we have no hope of ever seeing human nature so superlatively happy, as was the Honorable John G. Davis, when he first saw an article in the Terre Haute Journal of July 14th, 1854.

His organ of self-esteem must have phrased with a thrill, sufficient to send his hair high in the air, and his agonies felt itself gratified in the extreme. Poor fellow! to be so great a man, and none but himself ever able to find it out.

Albert Lange.
We understand that this gentleman made a speech to the Fremont Club, Friday evening. He has at last deserted the friends that elected him to his present position, and thrown himself into the arms of those who, but less than a year ago, would have crucified him to the earth. Many are astonished at this strange conduct of Albert Lange, in view of the fact that in 1855 he said, he would kick these men, with whom he is now acting, "under his feet." We have heard a great many old ladies express a desire that, instead of his sought-for, and was elected to his office by our party, that having changed his opinions, it would be no more than fair that he should resign his position, and give the Black Republicans a chance to try their hand at electing him.

The above is part of an article clipped from the Journal of Thursday. It speaks for itself, and shows the proscriptive and intolerant spirit of the old line party. It goes upon the principle, that if an individual attaches himself to that party once, he must always remain there, no difference how corrupt or anti-democratic the party has become. "Once a slave, always a slave," is the doctrine of the editors of the Journal. They have no idea of individual independence, or unrestrained freedom to think as they please. As their leaders play, so do they dance. The leaves and the fishes—position and place is the incentive to their every act, and how men can change from principle, is beyond their comprehension. "Tis true, Albert Lange did make a speech in the Fremont Club, and there declared himself to be opposed to the destruction of the Missouri Compromise and determined to resist the advance of human slavery into free territory. 'Tis true, he thus spoke, and we will inform the Journal, that the sentiments there expressed are entertained by the great mass of the German population of this city, and of this entire country."

But says the Journal, Mr. Lange "has at last deserted his friends that elected him to his present position."

Every person that ever knew Esq. Lange well, knows that he never entertained the Pro-Slavery doctrine, now advocated by the democratic party. That, when the cardinal principle of that party, became one to extend the institution of slavery, then, like any free Northern man, deserted that party, and declared his hostility to its principles. He supposed the democratic party was as it avowed itself in 1849, "opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free," but when he discovered that, as a great party, it sustained border ruffianism in Kansas, upheld the enforcement of laws the most odious and tyrannical that ever disgraced civilized man, and was in favor of forcing the peculiar institution of slavery into territory now free, then what could he do but refuse to act with that party, and unite with those who are in favor of free discussion, free thought and free territory?

The Journal says, "men are astonished at this strange conduct of Albert Lange." Men are not astonished, Mr. Journal, but astonished and perplexity and mortification seize hold of demagogues and dough-faces and slave propagandists, when they see such men all over the country, deserting their party and their cause. When they behold the great conservative North, determined to preserve the freedom of our public domain, and at the same time preserve the Union of these States.

But Mr. Cokerly says, "Mr. Lange should resign his office, inasmuch as he was elected by the old line party." Now the idea of the old line party ever electing any officer in Vigo county is preposterous. Albert Lange was elected by those belonging to both and all parties, and even if he should resign the position he now holds, as Auditor of this county, the Republican party, despite of all the efforts of old lineism, would give it to him again, by at least 70 majority.

If, however, the editors of the Journal in, and to devote an article to every voter who, one year ago, voted with the old line party, but now intends to go for freedom and Fremont, it had better exclude from its columns all the advertising patronage, for it will require every inch of their Daily to simply give their names.

James Farrington, Esq., addressed a large audience of the voters of Honey Creek, on last Saturday. His remarks were characterized by those sound, clear, common sense views for which he is distinguished. There are some voters in this township, who still adhere to the dying fortunes of Mr. Fillmore, yet each and all of them are for the People's State ticket, and for John P. Usher for Congress. While we cannot blame them for their admiration of Millard Fillmore as a man, yet we cannot see the consistency of their course at this time, by throwing away their votes on the American candidate, and thereby increasing the electoral vote of James Buchanan carrying the electoral vote of this State. We hope, however, soon to be able to record, that the Americans in Honey Creek township have resolved to give their votes for free Kansas and Fremont, and we think this will certainly take place, when they discover, how it ticks the old lineers to see them in their present position.

Sugar Creek.
A Fremont Club was organized in Sugar Creek township last Saturday, Messrs. Bassett and Stevenson addressed the Club. The right kind of feeling prevails in this township—free Kansas is the absorbing question and the masses are determined to wash their hands from the corruptions of the old line party, and boldly separate themselves from the influences of Cokerly, Willard & Co.

The venerable Judge Kent, known throughout the legal world by his commentaries; on the Constitution, presided at a Fremont meeting at Fishkill landing, N. Y., on Tuesday last. The New York Times says truly, "let not the enemies of Republicanism impute of unconstitutional sectionalism when a jurist like Judge Kent lends to Freedom his aid."—"Tis a Gazette."

Guess the above must be a mistake, as the learned Judge has been in the land of spirits for some six or eight years. But if Fishkill landing is near Rochester, N. Y., then perhaps 'tis true, for there is no telling what spiritism is at in that region.

If The Lewistown (Pa.) Gazette has the following:—"If Pennsylvania can be kept out of the hands of the spoilers by our humble aid, it will not be waiting. Mr. Fillmore was our first choice, but it is evident he cannot now carry Pennsylvania, and such being the case, we shall play no 'Birney' game in the coming contest."

From the above we presume the editor is going to desert Fillmore and go for Fremont.

German Fremont Club.
TREAS. HAUTE, Aug. 12, '56.
The German Fremont Club met agreeable to adjournment, Sam'l Mack, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Mack, on account of deafness, declined the Presidency, to which he was elected during his absence, and Chas. Alshuler was elected in his place.

The committee on Constitution and Principles of the Club, reported and submitted the draft of a constitution and principles, which were first adopted by sections, and then unanimously adopted in toto.

A subscription for defraying the expenses of the campaign was opened and the cash came forth copiously and with a will.

The Club was addressed by several of its members, and the speaking was animated and received by the audience with open hearts.

A call for John P. Baird brought this gentleman to his feet. His remarks, addressed to the Club in the English language, were received with great glee, and every thing passed off to the satisfaction of everybody.

The Club received the names of 43 members, and adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next.

We subjoin and direct the attention of our German fellow citizens to the principles of the German Fremont Club at Terre Haute:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We are opposed to the extension of slavery in the hitherto free territories of the United States; unalterably convinced, that it is more republican, to erect barriers against the encroachments of slavery, than to extend the area thereof."

"We regard with heartfelt horror the act of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and the enactment of the Kansas Nebraska Territorial law, which, though covered with the specious cloak of democratic sovereignty, is in reality a mockery of true republicanism."

"We will resist by all legal means the admission into the Union of new States, legalizing in their constitution slavery, when such States were formed out of territory heretofore dedicated to freedom."

"We are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State."

We clip the following from the Kansas Squatter Sovereign, giving a description of a grand celebration held for the purpose of celebrating their victory over the Free State men June 23rd:

KANSAS: Our chosen home—stand by her. Yes! sons of the South, make her a SLAVE STATE, OR DIE IN THE ATTEMPT! This toast was received with loud and continued applause.

DEFECTION: By secession or otherwise—a beacon of hope to an oppressed people and the surest remedy for Southern wrongs. Enthusiastic cheers.

THE CITY OF ATCHISON: May she, be the year '57, be the capital of a Southern Republic. Cheers.

By Wallace Jackson—KANSAS: WE WILL MAKE HER A SLAVE STATE, OR FORM A CHAIN OF LOCKED ARMS AND HEARTS TOGETHER, AND DIE IN THE ATTEMPT!

The account of the meeting goes on to say that at the head of the table hung a blood red flag; with one lone star, and the motto "Southern Rights; on the one side and South Carolina on the other. Northern men who are trying for party sake, to destroy the interests of friends and fellow-citizens, can make a note of the above, and then preach about Southern chivalry.—Exchange.

JOHN G. DAVIS CAUGHT.
Why is it that the Journal does not publish the "certificate" of Mr. Sprague in which falsehood deep and lasting, is fixed upon the Hon. John G. Davis. We have waited for several days, to hear from the defenders of Mr. Davis on this subject. If he ever authorized the Journal to say that the statement in relation to his bet with Mr. Sprague was "false in every particular," then the honorable gentleman has placed himself in a condition, where his veracity comes in a questionable shape.—But if the editors have made this assertion on their own responsibility, then they are evidently endeavoring to shield their falsehood behind their silence. The people are determined to know if the man who is aspiring to represent this people in the councils of the nation, is a willful falsifier of the truth. We want the Journal now to say where it got its authority for asserting that "Mr. Sprague says it is so." Mr. Sprague never said any such thing, and the Journal had no authority, but we now challenge the friends of John G. Davis to rescue him from his unenviable situation, or we will prove he has told that which is untrue. Come, gentlemen, there is no escape, the exponent of the democratic party has told that which is false, and we have the evidence, and will prove it. EXTRUITE YOUR FRIEND OF SIXTE WITH HIM.

For the Express.
New Goshen.
By appointment, Messrs. Barbour and Gookins addressed about one hundred of the voters of Fayette Township, at New Goshen, on Saturday last. Their speeches were plain, energetic and convincing, and held their hearers, as it were, spell-bound. It was a pleasant sight thus to see the honest and sturdy yeomanry of the country leave their various avocations, with their minds calm, their judgment cool, uninfluenced either by intemperate language or political excitement, and thus taking counsel together with their friends and acquaintances on the great issue that is agitating the public mind. The demagogue may rant—the agitator may howl, and old lineers cry disunion, but while such men as Barbour and Gookins, with the Constitution and Laws as their chart, are at the helm, and the sturdy men of Fayette compose the crew, the old ship will weather the storm and safely mount in the harbor of FREEDOM.

Six years ago a gentleman with a capital of \$1,500 bought a farm in Norfolk county, Va., at \$5,000. In four years he paid for the farm with hired help, and bought \$1,300 worth of land besides. He has recently sold out at \$20,000, and his property is now estimated at \$35,000.

Ancient Remains in California.
Elisha Hughes, in a letter from Santa Clara, California, to the Scientific American, gives the following account of some old ruins recently discovered:—"I recently had an opportunity of examining some ancient ruins, lately discovered about six miles east of Santa Cruz. They were nearly buried up in a sand hill. I found twenty three chimneys with their tops peering above ground. These chimneys are round, and vary in diameter from four to twelve inches. They are made of sandstone and were filled up with loose red sand. The stones of which they are built are cut circular, and cemented together. I stamped on the hill and it emitted a hollow sound indicating vaulted chambers below. A tunnel is now being run in under the sand and in too fast upon the miners. Who built the structures no one can imagine. They appear to be of thousands of years old. A large yellow pine was growing on the top of the hill. The number of years required for the sand to cover up these houses and the hill, being the seed of this large tree germinated could not be less than two thousand."

Fight With an Alligator in Florida.
On Wednesday of this week, Josiah Ferris and Rufus Pales, young gentlemen of this place, started to Long Island, situated about two miles distant, for the purpose of fishing. They were engaged in this sport, when a large alligator arose along side the boat, and, as quick as thought, dashed ahead, wheeled, turned on his side, and clasped the bow of the boat between his jaws. The teeth made considerable indentures in either side finding but little could be done in this way the monster gave several vigorous shakes, tearing the bottom out of the boat and sinking it in four feet water. As the boat was disappearing, Fales, who was peeling at the time struck their antagonist over the head, and after securing a foothold on the bottom, repeated his blows with such rapidity as to confuse the mode of attack; finally, after maneuvering some time, with mouth extended, the alligator made a bold charge upon the young man; as he advanced Fales succeeded in jamming the pole down his throat and holding him thus until Ferris, with a pocket-knife, was enabled to wound him so severely as to decide the contest. After the victory was won, a cursory view of their position forced upon them their apperception of the extreme danger to which they were exposed. In close proximity staring upon these hideous animals, making them their prey. The captured one measured fifteen feet.—Pampa Peninsula July 30th.

The New York Anti-Slavery Standard cannot support Fremont for the Presidency because the constitution of the United States, with slavery organized into it, and protected and comforted by it, would remain in as full force under him as under Buchanan, and because he is pledged to sustain it. Just so. That is the very reason why the majority of the people of the United States will sustain and support Fremont, he being the constitutional candidate.

Correspondence of the Wabash Express.
MEMPHIS, SULLIVAN Co., Ind., Aug. 15, 1856.

Ed. Express—Dear Sir: Accidentally happening at the town of New Lebanon on yesterday, I strolled to the College Buildings, where quite a respectable number of people had met for the purpose of hearing a political speech, from Mr. Blackford B. Moffatt, of your city, he took a bold and fearless stand, and in a speech of two hours or more, produced arguments unanswerable. An attempt, however, was made by one of the small fry in the person of Neff, of Sullivan, who I noticed walking to and fro during Mr. Moffatt's speech, as though he was fearful that he would not be seen. He roared and frothed and raved as though he depended entirely upon the strength of his lungs to carry his points and convince the people. He said he had not the documents with him to prove his assertions, "but by the eternal, between this and the election, I will have them." One old man from the town of Sullivan, who, I learned to be the head, shoulders, dictator and embodiment of the Buchanan party in Sullivan county, was present and avowed the meeting very much by talking aloud and charging Mr. Moffatt with being a d-d rascal. Whilst he was speaking he was treated by the audience and by the speaker, as though he were an imbecile, which he doubtless is, or else he would have conducted himself more properly.

In old Sullivan, the people are determined to hear and be convinced before they vote, and all such attempts made by the person alluded to above, will affect nothing. He may vociferate at the top of his voice, (when a reply is wanted to be made,) come on democrats and let us go, the people in this section say, with one voice, give us convincing arguments and free speech. LXXVI.

Proclamation by the President—An Extra Session Called.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A Cabinet meeting this afternoon, decided on the following Proclamation by the President of the U. States:

WHEREAS, While hostilities exist with various Indian Tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress—I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene said Houses, to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, Thursday, 21st of August, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same, with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 81st.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order, W. L. Marcy, Secretary.

Twenty Reasons for leaving the Democratic Party.
BY AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

1st. Because it has approved for the past four years, the appointment of an avowed disunionist as Secretary of War.

2d. Because it is supported by the only political party and political organizations that ever threatened to secede from the Union.

3d. Because its leaders deny the right of the majority to rule, and encourage the spirit of anarchy, by publicly asserting that if their opponents should succeed, the South would dissolve the Union.

4th. Because it sustains the right of a bogus Legislature, elected by invaders from Missouri, to enact laws for Kansas.

5th. Because it has stirred up sectional strife, by wantonly violating a compromise of thirty years' standing.

6th. Because the admission of Missouri as a State was part of the same legislation which forever prohibited slavery in Kansas, and the repeal of a portion of that legislation virtually implies the right to repeal the whole.

7th. Because it refuses to admit Kansas with a Constitution which is approved by a large majority of her actual citizens.

8th. Because the whole course of its policy for the last four years, and of the policy to which it is committed by its Cincinnati platform, "tends to sectionalize the country, or make civil war, or to dissolve the Union."

9th. Because it repudiates the doctrines of Jefferson, and Jackson, and Wright, and lends its aid to the advocates of Slavery extension.

10th. Because it openly or tacitly acquiesces in outrages on freedom of speech and freedom of the press in Kansas and Washington.

11th. Because its candidate for the Presidency signed the Ostend Manifesto.

12th. Because it has prostituted Executive patronage to force measures through Congress in violation of the will of the majority of the People of the United States.

13th. Because it has denied the right of the majority of the people of the Union, through their Representatives to enact the laws for the government of their own territories.

14th. Because it allows without rebuke the degradation of the National Domain by open and unblushing polygamy and incest.

15th. Because it has endeavored, by arbitrary judicial decisions, to establish slavery in all Free States.

16th. Because it is willing to give additional strength to the element that has ever threatened the stability of our Government, by allowing its unlimited extension.

17th. Because it favors sectionalism and the aristocracy of wealth, by courtting the favor of 250,000 slaveholders, with their capital of four thousand millions of dollars, rather than the interests of ten millions of free laboring men.

18th. Because it has not only violated plighted faith, but it has also broken all the pledges against the disturbance of previous legislation, with which it came into power.

19th. Because it has been tried and found wanting and no peace or security can reasonably be anticipated if it is continued longer in power.

20th. Because the election of Mr. Buchanan will be regarded as an approval of the policy of Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing and Franklin Pierce.

The Arrangement in Missouri.
The closeness of the contest between Ewing, the K. N. and Polk, the regular Democratic candidates for Governor in Missouri, need give rise to no apprehensions as to the vote of that State at the Presidential election. It will certainly be cast for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Both the Benton and Anti-Bentonites advocate that ticket, and in order that no disaster may result from there being two electoral tickets in the field, a highly satisfactory arrangement was consummated some time ago. It is of this nature: Whichever Democratic candidate, Polk or Benton, receives the greater number of votes in the gubernatorial election, the electoral ticket of his friend shall be considered the regular one—the other be withdrawn, and all the Democratic votes concentrated upon the one. Polk having defeated Benton, the regular Democratic ticket will therefore be the only one supported, and the State as a consequence, will vote for the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention by an almost unprecedented majority.—Louisville Courier.

Astronomers expect the appearance this year, of the comet of 1556, called Charles V., and so named from having, according to some historians, caused that monarch to abdicate and retire to the Convent of St. Just. It is thought to be the identical wandering star which appeared in 2264, in 995, and in 693; its return was fixed for 1846, but it failed to appear.

The editor of The Wellsburg (Va.) Herald avows himself in favor of gradual emancipation "solely out of regard for the prosperity of the white inhabitants of the State."

A Schenectady editor, describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says, "when the gale was at its highest, the unfortunate craft keeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whisky rolled overboard."

From Washington.
Washington, Aug. 14.—The Democrats anticipate a sufficient number of Republicans will need for practical purposes from the Kansas restrictive amendments to the Appropriation bill; while, on the contrary, the Republicans declare they will continue in a solid phalanx, without wavering.

The last vote of the President is of the bill to improve the Patuxent river. Votes have become so common as not to excite surprise.

The Navy Appropriation bill has been finally acted upon by both Houses. It appropriates about \$15,000,000. The railroads and per diem allowed Reader amounted to little over \$1000.

From Washington.
Washington, Aug. 15.—There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Debbins, at present, Secretary of the Navy, is to supersede Mr. Mason as Minister to France.

The Cabinet has not ordered the discontinuance of the Kansas prosecutions.

A diamond had been found on the shore of Lake Superior.

Union Meeting!
Political Discussion!
Between the Republican and Democratic Parties will be held at BROOKS' MILL, Nervin township, Vigo county, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856, At 10 o'clock, A. M. All are invited.

BASKET MEETING.
The citizens of Sugar Creek township, will hold a basket meeting at Fitch Meeting House, near Mr. Rippetoe's, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. The friends of freedom and the ladies in particular, are invited to attend. Speeches will be made by distinguished speakers.

Mass Meeting.
Owing to the inability on the part of Judge Morton to attend the People's Mass Meeting on the 24th of September, the Executive Committee for this county, have postponed it until the 10th.

ON THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER, Then, the People of Vigo County will hold a MASS MEETING of all who are in favor of Freedom and Free Territory, and opposed to slavery extension and the corruptions of the old line party of this State.

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